Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9486. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 22. will be presented,

A PLAY AND FARCE,

As will be expressed in Monday's Paper.

End of the Play, A COMIC DANCE, (never performed here) called,

THE LAMP-LIGHTERS.

By Mr ALDRIDGE, Mr BANKS, and Miss CAPON.

Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform three nights more. Their next appearance will be on Saturday the 29th inst.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 12th JUNE 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 4th instant, having declared a Dividend of Six and one half per cent. to be payable on their Capital Stock, for the half year ending at Mid-summer next, the same will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thursday the 11th day of July next; and so to continue at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank. And in order to settle the said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 27th current, to Thursday the said 11th July next, both inclusive.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

JOSEPH LACHLAN, at his Shop, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, continues to sell, on the most reasonable terms,

OLD JAMAICA RUM,
CONIAC BRANDY, GIN,
FAIRNTOSH WHISKY—and other SCOTS SPIRITS.

☞ The above articles will be found of the very best qualities.

BROWN, THOMSON, AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN FAIRNTOSH WHISKY,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for their past favours; and beg leave to acquaint them, they have just now on hand a quantity of exceeding fine flavoured Whisky, which they continue to sell at their shop and cellar, foot of the Old fish-market Close, Cowgate, Edinburgh, and hope the quality of their spirits will entitle them to a share of the public favour.

Retailers in town and country may be served on reasonable terms.

This day is published.

BY J. AND E. BALFOUR,
In one large volume 8vo, price in boards 5 s. 6 d.

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THOUGHTS ON THE NATURE AND OBJECTS OF
TASTE AND GENIUS.

In a Series of LETTERS to two Friends.

Where also may be had, just published in 12mo, price in boards 2 s. 6d.

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V. The Evidence of the Truth of revealed Religion from its connection with Providence.

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A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans
IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.
BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
(*Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work*)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious *Index*.

☞ Booksellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookseller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

A Neutral Vessal for Hamburgh,
THE
FRAU MARIA,
Captain HANS CHRISTIAN HOLTZ,
Is now at Leith, taking in goods for Hamburgh, and will sail in ten days.
Apply to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

WALKER's HOTEL,

PRINCE's STREET, NEW EDINBURGH.

ALEXANDER WALKER takes this opportunity of returning his truly grateful thanks for the many favours he has received—and begs leave humbly to give this notice, That he is removed from his lodgings in Writers Court, to the New Town, being a pleasant and healthful situation, where his *HOTEL* is elegantly fitted up for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry, whose approbation it shall always be his study to merit.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

No. 3. Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception and accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry, and those that think proper to encourage the proprietor, who humbly wishes for the protection of the Public to favour this undertaking, as nothing will be wanting in his power to please and oblige.

DYE STUFFS of the best Quality.

JAMES GAIRDNER Dyer in Scot's Close, Cowgate, Edinburgh, has just now opened a Ware-house opposite, the Meal-market, for selling of Dye Stuffs wholesale and retail, of the very best quality to be had from abroad; and having the advantage of proving their quality in the course of his business, the Public may depend on being served in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Commissions from the country attended to in the most punctual manner.

Sugar, Soap, Stearch, and Blues, of the best kinds, and lowest prices.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY 1782,
Begins drawing the 24th June.

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and by act of Parliament are payable the 1st January, in Irish currency, without deduction.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the greatest variety of numbers,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

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Remarkable for selling the most capital Prizes.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
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2		5000		10000
4	—	2000	—	8000
8		1000		8000
16	—	500	—	8000
40		100		4000
100	—	50	—	5000
200		20		4000
13000	—	10	—	130000
13372	Prizes,			L. 197000
	First drawn ticket,			1000
	First drawn on the 10th day,			500
	First drawn on the 15th day,			500
	Last drawn ticket,			1000
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Tickets,	L. 6	0	0
Half,	3	2	0
Fourth,	1	11	6
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TICKETS *are likewise selling on the following advantageous mode, viz.*

To pay 13 l. 13 s. for a Ticket, which, if drawn a Blank throughout the whole drawing, Ten Pounds will be returned, by which, for a very small risk, any of the prizes from Ten Thousand to Ten Pounds inclusive, may be gained, and the original ticket in the purchaser's possession.

Halves and Fourths will be sold on the same plan, at a small advance for the trouble of dividing them.

Also Chances containing twenty numbers, at Two Guineas, One Guinea, and Half a Guinea each, viz.

For One Guinea twenty different numbers will be given, if either of which be the first drawn ticket, the bearer will receive One Hundred Pounds; if the last drawn ticket, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds; or, if the first number drawn out of the said twenty be any prize throughout the whole drawing, to the under-mentioned Benefits:

Four hundred pounds,	if a prize of	L. 10000
Two hundred pounds,		5000
One hundred pounds,		2000
Fifty pounds,		500 or L. 1000
Twenty-five pounds,		50 or 100
Ten pounds,		20
The whole purchase-money returned, if a prize of		10

For Half a Guinea, half the above benefits will be received.

For Two Guineas, twice the above benefits will be received.

By the above plan, adventurers, besides having the chance of twenty numbers, will receive more on the twenty and fifty-pound prizes (which are the most likely to be obtained), than by purchasing either tickets or shares.

All tickets and shares sold at this office, where authentic lists of each day's drawing arrive, besides being charged the same as at any office of reputation in London, those drawn prizes will be paid here, at current value, so soon as drawn, and the chances of twenty numbers in British currency, without any deduction.

Country correspondents may have tickets, shares, and chances, sent for good bills at sight or a short date.—Schemes gratis.—Tickets and shares registered at 6 d. each number.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

SUCH as have any Claims on JOHN HUMBLE Plumber in Edinburgh, lately deceased, are desired forthwith to give them in to Messrs Thomas Fyres or Charles Robertson, Prince's street, trustees under the settlement of the said John Humble. And the debtors of Mr Humble will please pay to them the debts due from them without delay.

To be sold by Auction on Thursday the 20th June current, at Mr Humble's house, backward from Prince's-street Coffeehouse,

ALL SORTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

A FARM IN FIFE TO LET

For such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1783,

THE FARM of PRIORLETHIM, lying in the parish of Cameron, within two English miles of the city of St Andrew's, and six of the towns of Coupar, Anstruther, Pittenweem, and Ely. It consists of 318 Scots acres, all arable except 40 acres now lying in a state of nature, which, with the whole farm, is capable of the highest culture. The high road from the coast runs through the farm to St Andrews, and of course an easy and short conveyance for corriages. This farm may be divided into two separate ones, by the high road. The east one will then consist of 200 acres, all of which has been in tillage; and the west one will consist of about 118 acres, in which lies the piece of muir, at a very short distance from lime.

For further particulars, apply to William Thomson, the proprietor, in Quality Street, Leith; who will either set it jointly or separately, and inclose the greatest part of it, as can be agreed on.

Authentic Anecdotes of SIR THOMAS RUMBOLD.

SIR THOMAS RUMBOLD is a gentleman, who, whatever his merits or demerits may be, owes no part of his wealth or consequence in the world to either birth or family connections. He was born about the year 1737, of parents who could afford him but few of the advantages of education. His outset promised no eminence, and his emerging from a situation which the generality of mankind would have been fixed in for life, proves, at least, that he possessed a spirit of enterprize, without which no great or extraordinary actions are ever atchieved. Report says, and we believe with truth, that he was originally a waiter at White's, under another person, who has since become a Member of the British Senate:—We mean Mr Macreth, who now represents the burgh of Castle Rising, in the county of Norfolk. The time, however, which passed while he was in this situation, could be but short; as we find him in the service of the East India Company, at Bengal, about the period of taking Calcutta, in 1756.

It was in the civil line of the service to which Mr Rumbold was destined; but the commotions which at that juncture threatened the destruction and extirpation of the Company from their settlements in the East, obliged many gentlemen to act as volunteers in a military capacity. Among these was Mr Rumbold, who behaved himself with great spirit and gallantry on several occasions; and particularly, at one time, he ventured, in an open boat to carry dispatches of importance, where the hazard was so great, that no one had ever attempted any thing like it before. His deportment, as a military man, procured him the acknowledgments of his commanders, and the thanks of the Company at large. After some time, however, he quitted the life of a soldier with considerable reputation, and returned to his original destination in the civil department of the service, where equal success attended him as he had experienced while he bore arms for his employers.

To follow Mr Rumbold through the several gradations of his rise in the service will be unnecessary. It is sufficient to observe, that in 1766 he was appointed from Madrass to a seat in the Council at Bengal. This nomination gave some offence to a few gentlemen, who deemed it an injury to themselves, and a supercession which their conduct at the Board no way justified. On this occasion Lord Clive, in one of his dispatches, mentions Mr Rumbold as one whose services to the Company, both in a civil and military capacity, deservedly entitled him to an exemption from every indignity.

Soon after his arrival at Bengal, he was named by the Council Chief of Patna, where he resided some time; and while there, acquired a considerable fortune, with which he returned to England in 1770. This period was remarkable for the number of persons who came to England from the East Indies; some with real, and others with only ideal wealth. In which of these classes Mr Rumbold is to be numbered, we have some doubts. We are, however, certain, that the supposed riches of some had an equally pernicious effect on the community with the real wealth of others. Each of them vied with the other in splendour and extravagance; and both contributed to introduce and establish a system of private profusion, and public venality.

About five years had only elapsed before Mr Rumbold desired again to change the scene, and return to India. He was accordingly a candidate for the government of Madrass against Lord Pigot, but failed in his application. On the death of that nobleman, and the subsequent divisions in that settlement, he was chosen to succeed him. In consequence of his administration, during his short residence at that place, he made a vast addition to his fortune; the acquisition of which is now become the object of public enquiry.

Sir Thomas Rumbold was created a Baronet March 27. 1772, and, since his last return from India, has purchased a large estate in Hertfordshire, is building a magnificent house upon it, and has transferred all the splendour of Eastern magnificence from Madrass to England. If the charges against him are proved, we shall see, without concern, this imprudent display of wealth vanish like the baseless fabrick of a vision, or remain only a monument of its owner's folly and disgrace.

The following is the copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Wycombe, (Earl of Shelburne in the kingdom of Ireland) one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon.

"*Shelburne House, June 7. 1782.*

"My LORD,

"As your Lordship wished me to write my sentiments in answer to the application made to me by your Lordship, and the gentlemen who accompanied you, for my support, in case of an application to Parliament for the repeal of the act of the 18th of the King, respecting persons professing the Popish religion, I desire to assure your Lordship, that neither you nor any of them can be more averse than I am to any measure tending to encourage the growth of Popery. But in the act in question I can discover no such tendency. I am firmly persuaded nothing like it was intended by that measure; and that the act of Parliament remaining on the Statute Book will be sufficient to prevent the success of any attempt so to misconstrue that act of Parliament, as to make it an engine in the hands of any emissary of the church of Rome to the prejudice of the Protestant religion.—Your Lordship will permit me to observe to you, that there can be little colour for any complaint on the part of the church of Scotland, as the act in question does not extend to that part of the united kingdom; and I know of no intention any where to alter the laws respecting these subjects in Scotland. I do not scruple to add it as my opinion, that any such alteration will be improper, which does not meet with the entire concurrence of that church.

"Under these circumstances I cannot too strongly recommend it to your Lordship, to exert your whole influence to discourage any measure which ill-designing men may avail themselves to endanger the public quiet, in a moment when it is of peculiar importance to the foreign and domestic interests of the country to preserve it.

"I have the honour to be, with great truth, &c.

SHELBURNE."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 11.

War-Office, June 11. 1782.

2d Troop of horſe guards, Guidon and Major John Farnaby is appointed to be Cornet and Major, vice George Vaughan. Exempt and Captain William John Arabin to be Guidon and Major, vice John Farnaby. Brigadier and Lieutenant Edward Topham to be Exempt and Captain, vice William John Arabin. Sub-Brigadier and Cornet John Elwes to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Edward Topham. Collett Mawhood, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice John Elwes.

1ſt Regiment of foot guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew John Drummond to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Earl of Lincoln. Captain John Cleve Pleydell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Andrew John Drummond. Enſign Robert Francis Schutz to be Lieutenant, vice John Cleve Pleydell. Robert Williams, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Francis Schutz. Lieutenant Lloyd Hill, of 43d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew John Drummond. Lieutenant Lloyd Hill, of 43d foot, to be Adjutant, vice William Dick.

Berlin, May 25. The great annual review of the Pruſſian troops in the diſtrict of Berlin took place this week as uſual.

The King of Pruſſia came on the 19th inſtant from Potzdam to Charlottenburg, by way of Spandau, where he reviewed Prince Henry and Prince Ferdinand's regiments of infantry. Next morning, his Majeſty reviewed the ſeveral regiments that had marched into Berlin from the towns in the neighbourhood; and on the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d, the general manœuvres were performed on the plains of Templehof, adjoining to this city. The 20th, and 23d, the King had a levee at the Palace, where the principal military officers, the foreign miniſters, and the nobility were preſent; and on the 23d, immediately after the review, he returned to Potzdam. His Majeſty ſeemed to be in perfect health, and expreſſed particular ſatisfaction with the manner in which the troops performed their evolutions. He made a conſiderable promotion of officers on this occaſion: Four Major-Generals were raiſed to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals; ten Colonels were appointed Major-Generals; and a proportionable advancement took place in the inferior ranks.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *June* 11.

Plymouth, 7. Arrived the Elizabeth, John Corniſh late maſter, from Briſtol and Swanſey for Dartmouth; ſhe was taken the 5th inſt. by a French privateer of 18 guns, and 120 men, off the Deadman, and retaken the ſame evening by the Lady Mackworth; which ſhip alſo retook the Diſpatch, from Swanſey for Topſham, which was alſo taken by the above privateer.

Portſmouth, 9. The Ambuſcade frigate is expected to ſail this day with a convoy for the Downs; the Ariel ſloop of war dropt down to St Helen's with a few veſſels for the weſtward.

Elſinore, May 28. The Good Intent, Clifford, mentioned in our laſt to be on ſhore, is got off, and now in our Roads.

Kinſale, June 1. On the 29th ult. arrived the St George ſchooner, prize to the Lightning privateer of Liverpool, Captain Walker, taken the 24th of January laſt, loaded with wine, flour, oil, and bale goods, bound from Rochelle to Martinique, laſt from Beerhaven; ſhe was chaced in here by a large cutter privateer, and narrowly eſcaped. This morning the privateer was ſeen off the Old Head, and it is reported ſhe cruizes between there and Cork harbour, and that ſhe has taken ſome prizes.

Rocheſter, 9. Yeſterday morning, went out of Sheerneſs the fleets for the north-weſt, and Peterſburgh, and the trade for Leith, and anchored at the Nore to wait their reſpective convoys; and this morning ſailed the Belleiſle man of war from Chatham to Blackſtakes, to take in her guns and ſtores.

The Sophia Magdalena, Spindler, was well the 7th of Auguſt, in the Straits of Sunda.

The Guſtavus the Third, Capt. Bartz, was well the 30th of July, in the Straits of Sunda.

The Aigle privateer of Dunkirk, has taken and ranſomed the following ſhips as under, viz.

The Peggy, Hicks, from Wexford to Pool for 600 guineas; the Providence, Waddin, from ditto to Southampton, for 500 ditto; and the Alcyete, Inkinven, from Falmouth to the Iſle of Man, for 100 ditto.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, June* 10.

THE queſtion being put, that the Vagrant bill be read a third time, Mr *Duncombe* roſe and ſaid, he muſt object to the paſſing of a bill, which contained in it clauſes ſo oppreſſive as were to be met with in the preſent bill. He particularly enlarged on the clauſe which enacted, that for begging, any perſon was liable to be ſent to jail, three months for the firſt offence, ſix months for the ſecond, nine months for the third, and a twelvemonth for the fourth. This he ſtated as a moſt unconſcionable hardſhip, and a degree of ſeverity not to be borne in a free country. He alſo pointed out the clauſe, making every perſon who relieved, or harboured a beggar, liable to a penalty of five pounds, as equally exceptionable.

Mr *W. Stanhope* ſaid, there was not the ſmalleſt occaſion for him, or any other gentleman, to argue againſt the bill. The bare reading of it was ſufficient to point out how unfit it was for the Houſe to paſs any ſuch law. Mr Stanhope ſtated the clauſe objected to by the honourable member for Yorkſhire, and laid great ſtreſs on the giving any perſon, not a conſtable, or a law officer of any kind, a power of taking up any poor wretch found begging, without a warrant, or without a ſpecific charge.

Sir *George Yonge* declared the bill appeared to him to have no other ground but inhumanity, and could never conſent that ſuch a bill ſhould paſs. Sir George ſaid, it was ſcandalous to make diſtreſs and poverty liable to puniſhments as ſevere as thoſe inflicted on crimes.

Mr *Gaſcoyne* defended Mr Gilbert in his abſence, and ſpoke in favour of the bill. He ſaid, there were laws already in being, which declared begging to be a crime, and argued in defence of the clauſes objected to, by ſtating, that every pariſh had its workhouſe; and ſufficient proviſion, it was well known, was made for the poor, ſo that no perſon need beg. He ſhewed the neceſſity of encouraging induſtry, and of rendering idleneſs an object of diſgrace and puniſhment.

Mr *Hill* ſaid, when the parent of a child was abſent, he had always underſtood that it was the cuſtom of the Houſe to treat the child with great tenderneſs. No parent ever was fonder of his offspring than the father of the preſent bill; he was evidently and moſt affectionately attached to all his political children, and they had every one of them their parent's features—humanity, benevolence, and induſtry. Mr Hill ſupported Mr Gaſcoyne's arguments, and ſhewed, that, by the 17th of George II. vagrants were declared liable to ſimilar puniſhments with thoſe provided in the preſent bill, but not exactly in the ſame proportion. He mentioned, that, by the ſtatute to which he had referred, perſons harbouring and encouraging common beggars, were liable to a penalty of 40 s. He added various reaſons to prove, that the preſent bill had a great deal of good in it, and that its framer had very laudably exerted himſelf, with an aſtoniſhing degree of patience and perſeverance, in order to bring it to the ſtate in which it then was.

Mr *Burke* reprobated the bill, and ſaid, it proceeded from that having ſeized the worthy member, who had prepared it, which had ſeized many other members of that Houſe, and, perhaps, himſelf among the reſt of them, viz. a luſt of legiſlation. That luſt it was, to which was to be aſcribed that numerous, and he had almoſt ſaid, beggarly progeny of acts that loaded and diſgraced the ſtatute books, and which tended ſo much to diſgrace that Houſe, and oppreſs the country. Mr Burke was ſtrongly againſt the bill.

Mr *Coke* moved an amendment.

Upon which the Houſe divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment,	Ayes	54
	Noes	37
	Majority	17

Lord *Mahon* objected to another clauſe, which ſtated, that as ſeveral Iriſh and Scots vagrants came into England and ſettled, in future all ſuch perſons not renting tenements of ten pounds *per annum*, ſhould be ſent home. This, his Lordſhip ſaid, was by no means an encouragement to induſtry, as it was certain that the Iriſh and Scots, who ſettled in England, were an acquiſition.

It was then moved by Mr *Coke*, that the bill be poſtponed for three months, when there appeared,

Ayes	54
Noes	37
Majority	17

SCOTCH MILITIA BILL.

A motion being made for the ſecond reading of the Scotch Militia Bill,

The *Secretary at War* roſe and moved,

"That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill for enabling perſons who have been ſworn and enrolled to ſerve in the ſaid militia to enliſt into other forces."

He ſaid he had many objections to the bill itſelf, and thought it would be injurious to the induſtry of the people; the Fencibles he conſidered as ſufficient to defend the country. It might be advanced, he ſaid, that the ſame objections might lie againſt the Engliſh militia; but in anſwer to that, it muſt be conſidered, that the Engliſh militia were already embodied, already diſciplined, and formed a part of the military ſtrength of the country.

The Marquis of *Graham* declared his amazement at a clauſe of this kind being introduced when a Scotch militia was propoſed.—Was there ever ſuch a meaſure adopted in regard to the Engliſh? Then, why ſhould the Scotch ſubmit to ſuch an inſult? Were they, in having a militia, to be uſed only as recruiting ſerjeants for the army?—Let the Engliſh firſt ſet them the example, and I pledge myſelf the Scotch will not be averſe to follow it. That they ſtand in need of a militia, I believe no man will deny. If any man has a doubt of it, let him but conſider for a moment how their coaſts have been inſulted by every petty privateer, and their towns attacked, without being able to defend themſelves, and he will at once be convinced. If then the neceſſity of it is allowed, what ſhadow of a right has England to ſtand on better grounds than Scotland? He thought long ere this all invidious diſtinctions had ceaſed; ſhould the bill be clogged with this filthy clauſe, he was certain Scotland would rather never have a militia. The honourable Gentleman ſays, we have Fencibles—undoubtedly we have, but they are very inadequate to the defence of the country; beſides, they have the bad effects of a ſtanding army, without any of the good ones ariſing from a militia.

General *Conway* ſupported the clauſe; he ſtated the preſent difficulties of recruiting the army, and argued that if a Scotch militia was eſtabliſhed without ſuch a clauſe, that difficulty would be conſiderably increaſed

Sir *William Cuningham*, Lord *Frederick Campbell*, and Mr *Dempſter*, oppoſed the motion.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* ſupported it; on the queſtion being put, a diviſion took place, and there appeared,

Ayes	41
Noes	37
Majority	4

Marquis of *Graham* declared, ſince the bill was ſaddled with ſo diſgraceful a clauſe, he ſhould be the laſt perſon to ſee a militia eſtabliſhed in Scotland. He therefore moved, that the bill be committed on this day three months, which was agreed to.

From the London Papers, June 11.

Conſtantinople, April 18. The people having begun to murmur at the exceſſive price to which coffee had been raiſed, the Grand Viſir, in order to get information of the reaſons of ſuch an augmentation, diſguiſed himſelf as a peaſant, and repaired to one of the dealers in that commodity, and being convinced that four Jews purchaſed it by wholeſale, to ſell it by retail to whom they pleaſed, (which is vigorouſly prohibited by the Muſſulmen's laws) he ordered them all to be arreſted the next morning, and ſentenced them to be publicly hanged, which was immediately done.

Advices received by the way of Aleppo are not very favourable to the Dutch, as they confirm that the Engliſh have ſeized their rich factories on the Ganges, and among others Surat, and the fortreſs of Cochin, on the coaſt of Malabar; and other conqueſts on the part of their enemies are to be feared.

Peterſburg, May 7. The King of Denmark hath ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the co-operation and concurrence of this court, to claim from that of Spain the reſtitution of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, laden with all ſorts of warlike ammunition, deſtined for Algiers, and taken lately in the Mediterranean by the Spaniards.

The Empreſs is continually employed in introducing good order in her empire. Her Imperial Majeſty hath juſt ſent to the ſenate an ordinance of police to be carried into execution. On the receipt of this intereſting intelligence the ſenate appointed a deputation to teſtify to her Imperial Majeſty, in the name of the nation, their ſatisfaction and gratitude for her zeal and indefatigable care for the welfare of her empire. Her Imperial Majeſty is now making ſome arrangements for eſtabliſhing ſchools throughout the empire, and for this purpoſe ſhe hath cauſed a new alphabet to be compoſed, and a new catechiſm for the inſtruction of youth. Notwithſtanding theſe great domeſtic occupations of our moſt auguſt ſovereign, her love of humanity naturally influences her not to loſe ſight of the pacification of the belligerent powers.

The Court will diſpatch to-morrow a courier for France and Spain.

Prague, May 21. The epidemical diſtemper from Peterſburg hath reached us. In eight days, there were in the regiment of artillery in garriſon above 600 men blooded and carried to the hoſpital; 150 of them were carried thither in one day. There is hardly a houſe in the city without ſome perſons ill.

Mentz, May 30. The diſtemper, which is called the Northern fever, has prevailed in this city ſome days paſt, a great number of perſons, and among others his moſt Serene Electoral Highneſs, are now attacked with it.

Paris, May 26. The report of a general peace is renewed, and prevails more than ever. Some perſons here, who pretend to be well informed, aſſert, that if an agreement has not already taken place with reſpect to America, it will very ſoon. The holding a Congreſs at Vienna or Bruſſels, is now out of the queſtion; all the negociations are, it is ſaid, to be carried on at Paris; and it is hoped, from the humane and beneficent heart of the King, that his Majeſty will ſoon reſtore peace to Europe, and to the two Indies.

Paris, May 30. French patriotiſm already haſtens the reparation of the loſſes ſuſtained by the fleet in the Weſt-Indies; Monſieur and the Count d'Artois have given orders for conſtructing a firſt rate man of war, which they have offered to his Majeſty; and the Prince of Conde has preſented him a vote of the States of Burgundy, by which they beg his Majeſty, in the name of the Province, to accept a ſhip of 110 guns.

Oſtend, June 3. We have received from authority we can depend upon, the following ſtate of the naval forces of the United Provinces, according to which, they have now ready, 12 ſhips of 74 guns, twenty-three of 64, ten of 54, four frigates of 44, ten of 40, twelve of 36, ſeven of 30, nine of 24, two of 22, and thirty cutters and ſloops of 16, 14, and 12 guns, &c. This being their preſent ſtate, what will it be if the war ſhould continue two or three years longer?—*Utrecht Gazette*.

LONDON.

There are letters in town from France, which mention, that after the engagement on the 12th of April, five of the French ſhips were in ſuch a wretched condition, that they were ordered to make the firſt port they could; that one of them ſunk before they could bring her to an anſwer: The other four, as ſome of theſe letters ſay, got into Curaſoa; but others, with more probability, mention their being at Guadaloupe.

The following is the manner in which the French account for their fleet that ſailed from Martinique, *viz.*

	Ships of the Line.
Taken by the Engliſh on the 12th of April	4
Taken by the Engliſh, in the Mona Paſſage, the 20th of April	2
Burnt on the 12th of April	1
Sunk	1
	8
With Vaudreuil at St. Domiugo	17 and two 50
At Guadaloupe	5
Not accounted for	4
	34

It is reported that the Spaniards, who were waiting at St. Domingo for the French, on hearing of the defeat of their fleet, immediately embarked the troops that were intended to attack Jamaica, and directly ſailed with the men of war for the Havannah.

An account is ſaid to have been received by yeſterday's mail, of four ſail of the French ſhips, which belonged to the fleet that Monſ. de Graſſe commanded, being put into Martinico in great diſtreſs, and that two others foundered at ſea.

By the letters received from France yeſterday it appears, that the French have ordered part of Guichen's fleet to proceed immediately for Rhode Iſland, to join five other men of war from Boſton, which have been repairing there. Some letters aſſert that Don Solano, with his fleet, will eſcort the crippled ſhips from Hiſpaniola to America, inſtead of returning to the Havannah during the hurricane months; as the French met with their diſaſter in going to aſſiſt the Spaniards, it will be but gratitude in the Dons to return the obligation.

A letter from Antwerp ſays, that a diſorder has broke out there, the ſame which is called here the influenza, that many have died, and that it ſtill rages in every part of the city; that the phyſicians impute it to the foulneſs of the air, occaſioned by the variety of weather they have had during the courſe of laſt winter.

Yeſterday the Ducheſs of Ancaſter, who ſome time ſince was reported to have been loſt in one of the Oſtend packets, arrived at St James's from Germany, where ſhe has been for the benefit of her health upwards of ten months.

The Duke of Brandon having acceded to that title, by the determination of the Houſe of Lords, will, in future, be addreſſed by the title of Duke of Brandon, inſtead of that of Hamilton, and take precedence next to the Duke of Rutland.

General Burgoyne is appointed Colonel of the third regiment of Dragoon Guards, in the room of Lord Robert Manners deceaſed.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from Sir Henry Clinton, at New York, brought over in the Georgina, Captain Ludman, arrived at Corke; they adviſe, that every thing there remained quiet.

Yeſterday arrived in the Downs two Ruſſian men of war, which are to remain there till further orders.

Admiral Campbell has hoiſted his flag on board the Portland of 50 guns, and is expected to ſail in a few days for Newfoundland.

It is determined to carry on the war in the Weſt-Indies this campaign with all imaginable vigour, for which purpoſe ſeveral ſhips of the line are ordered to be immediately got in readineſs to ſail to join Rodney, and a frigate will ſail immediately with orders to that gallant Admiral to loſe no opportunity of fighting and haraſſing the enemy's fleet.

The probability of a diſſolution of Parliament increaſes every day.—Mr Fox has too much diſcernment not to perceive that there are many who ſupport his meaſures reluctantly, and who only wait for a fair opportunity to revolt; added to which, a diſſolution at this time would be a moſt popular meaſure, as it would give the electors an opportunity of rejecting any candidate who would not give his promiſe to vote for a more equal repreſentation, and to ſhorten the duration of Parliament.

Since the 1ſt of January laſt 11,000 French, American, and Spaniſh priſoners, have been exchanged by cartel from Great-Britain; 7000 ſtill remain to be exchanged.

The Whale Fiſhery is now carried on with great ſucceſs on the coaſt of the Braſils, and ſeveral ſhips have lately ſailed there from England for that purpoſe

We are ſorry to hear that Sir Eyre Coote's health has ſuffered ſo much in his expeditions into the Carnatic, that he muſt be obliged to relinquiſh the ſervice, to ſave his life. The ſame diſpatches inform us, that Sir Hector Monro is coming here in conſequence of his being recalled, and Lord Macleod from diſguſt; but happily, General Stuart is perfectly recovered of his wound; no man was ever more beloved by the army, and his abilities are ſo well known, that there is the higheſt confidence placed in them by every individual, and it is to be hoped that our firſt accounts from that quarter of the world will let us know that Hyder Ally is once more confined within the limits of his own territories. We likewiſe hope to hear that the Marhatta war is at an end.

The Swallow packet, Captain Sober Hall, belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, ſailed from Limerick on the 21ſt of February, 1781, ſpoke with Sir Richard Hughes off Pondicherry, and told them of a Dutch war June 2d, and anchored in Madras road on the 22d, landed Lord Macartney as Governor, and arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of July; ſailed from Bengal the 3d of January 1782, and from Madras the 29th of January, and arrived at Limerick the 25th of May. During the voyage, only one man died. The Swallow was built at Bombay in 1779.

Friday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, with advice of the arrival of the Halifax packet, Captain Bolderſon, from Charleſtown. She brings advice of two regiments having ſailed from Charleſtown, as ſuppoſed for Jamaica; but as the tranſports have orders to touch at St Lucia, it is moſt probable they will not proceed any further, the iſland now being out of all danger. So that it is not unlikely, but Admiral Drake, who commands in the windward iſlands, with the aſſiſtance of theſe troops will make ſome attempt there; as the French have not a ſhip of the line left at Martinico, it is ſuppoſed they will not find it a difficult conqueſt.

EDINBURGH.

On Thurſday the 13th inſtant, died here, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderſon, daughter to the deceaſed Mr James Anderſon, miniſter of the goſpel at Fourdon. Her friends and relations will pleaſe accept of this notification of her death.

Monday laſt, counſel were called to the bar of the Houſe of Peers, to be heard on the appeal, wherein Robert Hunter, Eſq; of Thurſton, and others were appellants, and John Buchan, Eſq; of Letham reſpondent, when, after a full hearing of counſel, the interlocutors of the Court of Seſſion were, upon motion, affirmed without coſts.

This day, the proclamation for an election of one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, in room of the Earl of Loudon, deceaſed, was read at the croſs, with the uſual formalities.

Though the influenza, as we formerly obſerved, has not hitherto been mortal, it ſtill continues very univerſal. Yeſterday the Court of Seſſion adjourned till Tueſday, on that account; ſeveral of the Lords being abſent, others of them affected with this reigning diſtemper, and no probability of a ſufficient number of their Lordſhips being able to attend this day, to conſtitute a quorum. An inſtance of an adjournment of the Court of Seſſion, by themſelves, has not happened in the memory of man, if ever any ſuch event took place. In the month of June 1545, indeed, we find, from a curious manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of James Boſwell, Eſq; advocate, that the Court of Seſſion was not only adjourned, but removed to Linlithgow, on account of a peſtilence which then threatened Edinburgh. This, however, was done in conſequence of an order from the Queen Regent and Privy Council. Later inſtances, we are informed, have occurred; but have not been able to aſcertain either the date, or occaſion of them.

The preſent reigning diſorder, or influenza, affects people in various ways;---Some have have ſwelled faces, other ſore throats, many painful coughs---others a ſickneſs of ſtomach, and loſs of appetite---ſome a dizzineſs of the head, with a violent pain in it, and others with cold ſhivering fits like the ague. ---By the London prints, it ſeems to be a general complaint in the kingdom.

For the above diſorder, various preſcriptions are given---*one is*, Let the perſon afflicted wrap up his head and throat well with flannel, bathe his legs and feet with very warm water, and go inſtantly into a very warm bed; it will promote a gentle perſpiration, and cure the patient in a night or two.---*Another*, After dinner, take a ſufficient quantity of red port to raiſe the ſpirits to the higheſt pitch (without drunkenneſs); at night go into a warm bed, and drink half a pint of hot ſour punch.---N. B. One doſe generally cures; but a repetition, by way of preventative, is recommended from experience.

Thurſday arrived in Leith Roads, his Majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, of 44 guns, Captain Orr; ſhe is to proceed immediately for the Baltic, and will take the ſhips that are ready under convoy.

At a meeting of the Magiſtrates and Council of Glaſgow, held on the 12th day of June current, they took into conſideration a letter from Lord Shelburne to the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow, with a plan for arming part of the inhabitants of the city of Glaſgow, and came to the following reſolutions; That it appeared expedient and proper, at this ſeaſon of difficulty and danger, that the city of Glaſgow ſhould manifeſt a deſire to ſupport the meaſures of Government, by giving their utmoſt countenance and ſupport to a plan of defence, calculated for the ſecurity of their own perſons and property, and tending to ſtrengthen the hand of Government, and to promote the general defence of this kingdom.

The magiſtrates of Renfrew having taken into conſideration Lord Shelburne's letter, with heads of a plan for raiſing corps in Scotland, approve of the ſame, and agree to ſixty men in that burgh.

The Corporation of Hull have ſubſcribed 500l and a general ſubſcription is to be opened there, for raiſing a militia for the defence of that town and neighbourhood.

At Sheffield and Bradford ſubſcriptions are alſo opened for carrying into effect the plan of national defence propoſed by Government.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of Leiceſterſhire, to conſider of Lord Shelburne's plan, after ſome debate, it was carried againſt raiſing any troops And

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the borough of Derby for the ſame purpoſe, it was negatived by a great majority.

The Corporation of Briſtol have agreed to arm the citizens, in conformity to Lord Shelburne's letter.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen, &c. of Shrewſbury, a propoſal was made to form a Volunteer Aſſociation to guard the priſoners of war there, by which the ſoldiers now on that duty might be employed on other ſervice. The plan has been ſent up to Lord Shelburne.

Thurſday ſe'ennight, at Dumbarton there was a great ſhow of black cattle. From the backwardneſs of the ſpring, they were not in good order; but the whole were ſold, and at about ten ſhillings the head higher than laſt year.

On Sunday afternoon laſt, a man on horſe-back, with his ſon, (a boy of about 13 years of age) in croſſing Carron river, a little below Denny bridge, the horſe unfortunately ſtumbled in the midſt of the ſtream, when both were diſmounted; the father, with difficulty got out, but the ſon was carried down, over two dam-heads, and got out by a man, at the riſk of his life, when every mean was uſed for his recovery, but all proved abortive.—It is ſuppoſed he was bruiſed in coming over the dam-heads.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in Glaſgow, dated May 4. 1782.

"Our news-paper of yeſterday mentions, that one of our 64 gun ſhips had taken a French ſhip of 80 guns, and that ſome of our fleet had chaſed two more on ſhore, the one taken and the other deſtroyed. This news is not confirmed. Mr T. G. of St Lucia, wrote me by this packet, dated the 26th ult. and ſays, that on that morning, letters from Martinico had arrived at St Lucia, mentioning that ſome more of their ſhips ſunk, (after they had made their eſcape from the Engliſh,) when endeavouring to gain a port. The battle was fought on the 12th ult. to windward of Deſeada."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 8.

"It is ſaid, that a ſpecial commiſſion will be iſſued after the preſent term, for the trial of the Hibernia-gallic priſoners confined in the ſeveral goals of this kingdom, for being found in arms fighting againſt their country.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, June 13.

"Yeſternight, about half an hour after nine, a fire broke out in a garret-room, in a cloſe near the old bridge. The whole tenement, which was inhabited by four families, was conſumed before the engines and water could be procured. However, by the attention of the Magiſtrates, and the diligence and activity of the inhabitants, the flames were prevented from ſpreading to the adjoining buildings. The officers and ſoldiers of the 48th regiment, now quartered here, behaved in ſuch a manner, as does them the greateſt credit. The caſe of the preſent ſufferers is peculiarly calamitous, as the river laid them under water on the 12th of March and 30th of May laſt,—and now the little they had is conſumed."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT was with ſome aſtoniſhment that I heard the reſolutions of ſeveral of the bodies corporate and trades of this city, rejecting the plan of arming, under proper regulations, the inhabitants of this country for their own protection, and now for the firſt time propoſed ſince the Union.

You and I, Sir, are old enough to remember the alarm that was given to this part of the country on the appearance of theſe plunderers Paul Jones and G. Fall; with what avidity arms, theſe articles of defence, were ſought after; and how clamourous and abuſive the cry was againſt Government for the parſimonious manner in which they were dealt out.

Is the means of our defence at preſent greater than at that time? Are our enemies fewer, or their exertions leſs? and, Is this fulfilling the offer to his Majeſty of our lives and fortunes? Can the Gentlemen who voted and agreed to theſe reſolves anſwer in the affirmative? No.—Let them then anſwer to their country for a reſolution fraught with ſo much timidity.

A CALEDONIAN.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Moffat, June 10.*

AN unlucky affair happened in this neighbourhood yeſterday. At Old-houſe-hill burn, artificially raiſed to nearly a level with the road, upon large ſtones, in a ſloping direction, over which the waters ſpread after rain, and guſh and foam beautifully enough, Mr F. Mr A. and Mr S. were ſtopped ſhort on their way up Erick-ſtane, towards Edinburgh, in a poſt-chaiſe. The horſes began to prate, and, in a moment, horſes and chaiſe were at the bottom. Mr A. leaped out, and diſlocated his ſhoulder on the precipice. Mr F. who had juſt ſtepped out to walk a little up hill, ruſhed to his relief. "I'm not hurt, (cries he) but poor Mr S. I dare ſay, is gone." "My maſter's ſafe," cries his ſervant. He found him in the chaiſe with all its wheels uppermoſt, peeping unhurt out of the caſement. After Mr F. had given Mr A. all the aſſiſtance he could, he found himſelf equally diſpoſed to ſend the driver to the d—l, or to Dr Johnſtone. But what muſt have been the anxiety of young Mr A. in the mean time, who was a little before the company on horſeback, when one of the ſervant's horſes came galloping up to him without a rider; and of his father and the reſt, when his horſe, which he had diſmounted to catch the other, came galloping back to the chaiſe? At laſt Dr Johnſtone came, and found Mr A. in the greateſt agony, but was ſoon happy enough to relieve him, or, in his own words, "make him a man again." We cannot conclude this haſty ſcroll, which might have been fraught with much more ſerious intelligence, without obſerving, that, though filling up hollow places with ſtones may be cheaper, bridges ſeem to be the more eligible mode of carrying roads acroſs rivulets and cataracts, and that no bridges of any kind whatever ſhould be built without parapets, as the very poſſibility of one's getting one's neck broken, ought, if poſſible to be avoided.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. B.

There muſt be ſomething wrong with the great road to Carliſle, &c. Since our paper of Wedneſday ſe'ennight we have been informed that a cart and two horſes tumbled over Blythe Bridge, the driver not ſeeing or not ſuſpecting that the largeſt arch was more than half demoliſhed with a late flood.—We ſhould be proud of Mr A. B.'s farther correſpondence, eſpecially from ſuch a gay and pleaſant watering place as Moffat.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

On the Recall of Sir GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY.

SIR,

AS the ſubject of recalling Sir George Brydges Rodney has afforded a very important and ſingular debate in both Houſes of Parliament, a few conſiderations on the ſubject, I truſt, will be ſufficiently intereſting to your readers, not to require any farther apology for ſending them to your valuable *Mercury*.

However the gallant Admiral might, for his ſignal ſervices, claim the confidence of the people in keeping him in his preſent command, yet, for many reaſons, the meaſure at this time would be highly impolitic.

The firſt reaſon I would addduce is, the known adverſe diſpoſition of the Admiral towards the preſent Adminiſtration. Every perſon muſt ſee the obvious evil tendency of ſuch officers retaining the general command of either fleets or armies, whoſe wiſh is to ſee their appointers unſucceſsful in their plans and arrangements of the executive government. However we may think ſuch an officer as will ſuffer the prejudice of party to bias his actions againſt the common welfare is not deſerving of any command; yet, if we look into human nature, we ſhall find this prejudice more rooted in the breaſt of every ſtateſman, ſoldier, or citizen, than the worn-out expiring virtue—patriotiſm. We ſhall ſee that perſonal gratitude and friendſhip often wears the garb of public virtue. We ſhall ſee the ſoldier, ſailor, citizen, and ſtateſman, in their public ſervice, merely promoting or retarding the deſigns of that Adminiſtration whom they would wiſh to preſerve or deſtroy. Indeed, this truth has been too much verified: For we have too frequently ſeen the intereſts of the country deſtroyed by the influence o party. Rarely is it ſeen that party ever ſerved a ſtate. If it ever did, it was when the appointed and appointers were united in one common cauſe—the welfare of their country. But this union can never ſubſiſt between thoſe who are avowedly opponents. What the one ſhould adviſe the other, in order to ſhew its futility, might fruſtrate its effects. Every ſucceſs that an Admiral or a General would then acquire, is only adorning that brow which the prejudice of party would rather blaſt. Thus we may view the effects of retaining thoſe in command who are inimical to the executive part of the government.

Another reaſon that Sir George Brydges Rodney ſhould be recalled is, indeed, merely what relates to his own perſonal character and advantage. The country know too well the difference of ſentiment ſubſiſting between him and the preſent Adminiſtration. They know that their appointment to the executive part of the government can never be a means of his entering upon the proſecution of their deſigns with that confidence and ſatisfaction to promiſe ſucceſs. Hence Sir George Rodney might fall into a public, though unmerited odium. He might not be ſo ſucceſsful in future, and the failure might be naturally, though unjuſtly, attributed to his perſonal prejudice. His country might charge him with a neglect—with a perverſion of duty. In this caſe, he would loſe every laurel that his bravery and ability had won. Misfortune with the world has no other ſource than miſconduct. And when the world were in poſſeſſion of natural and obvious reaſons for that miſconduct, we can ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe the rectitude of their application.

In theſe two views, I conſider it policy towards the ſtate, and juſtice towards Sir George Rodney, that he ſhould be recalled. We have no reaſon to criminate the conduct of Miniſtry. They have acted officially and conſtitutionally. They have acted right in effect, though wrong in appearance. They naturally conſidered, that an oppoſition of ſentiments between the general officers and Adminiſtration, might prove either fatal to themſelves or their country. So that, however we may think it either harſh, hard, or haſty to recall the gallant Admiral after his ſignal ſervices, yet, I truſt, to every impartial mind the meaſure will appear merely a ſacrifice to that unanimity which can only preſerve the ſtate. There muſt be a mutual dependence and confidence between the general officers and the Adminiſtration. It is the only baſis on which can be raiſed the ſtructure of national glory, welfare, and happineſs.

ARISTIDES.

MONTICOLA *in our next.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 30. Catharine of Dyſart, Beal, from Memel, for Dundee, with logs.
Janet, of and from Leith, Currie, for Peterſburgh, with coals.
June 1. Concord, of and from Dundee. Niſh, for ditto, with logwood.
Elizabeth, of and from Dyſart, Pearſon, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Venus, of and from ditto, Normand, for ditto, with ditto.
May and Nancy, of and from Wemyſs, Dryburgh, for Peterſburgh, with coals.
Jamieſon, of and from Dyſart, Hutton, for Copenhagen, with ditto.

ARRIVED, AND REMAIN,

May 31. Peggy, of and for Bo-neſs, Occonocher, from Memel, with logs.
Nelly and Jenny, of and for Campbleton, Greenlees, from Dantzig, with goods.

ELSINORE, *June 1.* 1782.—Wind N. W. WALTER WOOD.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 13. Morning Star, Couſton, from Lynn, with barley.
Mary Helen, Soren Spulbery, from Chriſtiana, with deals.
Ingiber Marthea, Hans Arneſon, ditto.
14. Eliſabeth, Caſſie, from North Berwick, with grain.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 13. Lovely Mary, Beatſon, from St David's, with coals.
William and Charles, Bradly, from Hull, with wood.
Vrow Maria, Holſt, from Hamburgh, with goods.
14. Jean, Bell, from Glaſgow, with ſugar.
Betty, Garden, from Portſoy, with oats.
Providence, Wilſon, from Alloa, in baluſt.

SAILED,

Samuel, Strand, for Portſoy, with goods.
Friendſhip, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Betſy, Lyell, for Dundee, with ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 7. Fortune, Macewen, from Dumfries, with meal.
Peggy, M'Pherſon, from ditto, with potatoes.
Favourite, Douglas, from Dublin, with goods.
8. Jeanie, Ferguſſon, from Lairnie, with limeſtones.
9. Satisfaction armed ſhip from a cruize.
11. Chriſtie, Black, from Dublin, with goods.
Glaſgow, Slater, from Ulverſtone, with ditto.
Argyle, Black, from Dublin, in baluſt.
12. Lucy, Ward, from Liverpool, with goods.

SAILED,

June 10. Betty and Polly, Ritchie, for Dublin, with goods.
Batavier, Jamieſon, for Archangel, with ditto.

BANK NOTE LOST.

A FIVE POUND NOTE of the Bank of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, was dropt on Thurſday evening laſt betwixt the Meadow and Brown's Square.

Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Publiſher of this paper, will receive ONE GUINEA reward.

The number of the note is known, and payment is ſtopt.

A LOYAL ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

A Number of Citizens having aſſembled on Tueſday the 4th current, to celebrate HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, were unanimouſly of opinion, That it would be proper for the inhabitants of this metropolis to preſent an ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY upon the late CHANGE of MEN and MEASURES, ſigned by all ſuch as agree with them in their general ideas of a regard for CIVIL LIBERTY and the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

In conſequence of this reſolution, a LOYAL ADDRESS has been ſince drawn up, which will be preſented at a public meeting of the friends of our excellent conſtitution, to be held in MARY's CHAPEL on MONDAY the 17th current, at ſix o'clock in the evening, to be ſigned by all who approve of the meaſure.

EDINBURGH, JUNE 14. 1782.

ALEXANDER STODART and COMPANY

are moved from the Exchange, to a ſhop in Bridge Street, being the ſecond upon the weſt ſide below the Great Stairs to the Market.

Mr MACKELL (one of the partners) is lately arrived from London and Mancheſter, and has brought home a very complete aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, viz. Queens Cloths, &c. for habits, variety of the neweſt ſtripped Muſlins and other Cotton articles, rich corded and ſtripped ſummer Luteſtrings and Taffeties, which are the prevailing faſhion at preſent in London, and all the variety of the moſt faſhionable Silks, as uſual.

Superfine, Lively, and other Cloths; the neweſt Summer Fancy Waiſtcoats, in Silk and other Stuffs; Black Silks for breeches of the beſt quality; Mancheſter Stuffs for ditto; Hats; White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hoſe; and Ladies White Silk ditto; likewiſe, a complete aſſortment of plain white Linens, of the beſt fabrick, and loweſt prices.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET,

Entry at Martinmas 1782,

IN one or more Farms, about three hundred Acres of the Eſtate of HALBEATH, with the Houſe and Gardens of Halbeath. The lands are partly arable, and partly outfield. There are ſteadings already built, one in a very ſubſtantial manner.

The lands lie two miles eaſt of the populous burgh of Dunfermline, and within a mile of the poſt road to Perth by the Queensferry.

For particulars apply to Mr Couſton at Kierſbeath, by Dunfermline, Andrew Adie writer in Dunfermline, or William Macfarlane writer in Edinburgh; to either of whom propoſals may be given in, in writing, between and the firſt of Auguſt next; and thoſe not accepted of ſhall be concealed.

TEAS AND SPIRITS,
WAOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN STURROCK senior, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, hereby informs his Friends and the Public, That he has given over the retail branch in favour of his son JOHN STURROCK junior, who being provided in a large Stock of TEAS and SPIRITS, hopes to merit the favours of the Public, by always furnishing them with the beſt goods, at the loweſt prices.

The ſaid JOHN STURROCK, ſen. has preſently on hand a large ſtock of FINE FRESH CONGO TEAS, purchaſed by him at the laſt ſale of the Eaſt India Company, which he propoſes ſelling in *Wholeſale only*; and as he purchaſed this Tea on the loweſt terms, he flatters himſelf none in the trade has it in their power to underſell him in that article.

This tea being in the original packages, will be permitted to any perſon or place in Great Britain; and thoſe who chuſe may have it permitted from the India-Houſe, provided they take a whole lot at once.

He has likewiſe on hand a large ſtock of RUM, BRANDY, and PORT WINE, of excellent quality, to be ſold alſo in wholeſale.

N. B. The above tea will be found both better in quality and cheaper than that which has lately been ſmuggled into this country.

PATRONAGE.

ON the 1ſt day of June current, a reſpectable number of Heritors, Elders, and others of different denominations in the pariſh of Logie met to deliberate about the law of Patronage. The Meeting unanimouſly agreed to concur with their Chriſtian Brethren in ſuch a conſtitutional mode of application to Parliament as ſhall be thought proper for procuring a repeal of that law, which experience has proven moſt pernicious in its effects. The Committee appointed by ſaid Meeting do impower their Preſes to publiſh this reſolution, and to correſpond with other Societies on this important affair.

Signed at Blair Logie, this 10th June 1782, in name, and by appointment of the Committee, by

WILLIAM EDMOND, PRESES.

St Ninian's, June 13. 1782.

A Number of Heritors and Elders, and the generality of the other inhabitants of the ſeveral religious denominations in this large and populous pariſh, met, and taking into their conſideration the Law of Patronage, unanimouſly adopted the following reſolutions:

That the Law of Patronage is contrary to ſound reaſon, and the word of God: That it deprives Chriſtians of one of their moſt precious and valuable privileges, the right of chooſing their own paſtors.

That it was unknown in the conſtitution and practice of the primitive Church, and has been juſtly eſteemed a grievous oppreſſion by the beſt reformed churches, eſpecially by the Church of Scotland.

That it is an expreſs breach of the Union-ſettlement between the two kingdoms: That the rigorous and unchriſtian exerciſe of it, for a ſeries of years paſt, has tended greatly to obſcure and corrupt the doctrines of inſpiration, and driven many thouſands of ſerious and well-diſpoſed perſons from the Eſtabliſhed Church, who are entirely well affected to her conſtitution, doctrine, and worſhip, as founded in the word of God, and illuſtrated in her ſtandards.

Moved by the foregoing conſiderations, the Meeting agreed cordially to join the ſeveral ſocieties that are now forming through Scotland, in a dutiful and conſtitutional application to the Legiſlature, to have this great national grievance redreſſed; and are willing to contribute, along with other ſocieties, for defraying the expence of ſuch a laudable application.

The preſent criſis bids fair for regaining the national liberty from this yoke of bondage, when our excellent Sovereign and his Miniſtry, ſeem to be ſo friendly to the liberties and rights of the ſubjects.

And we are perſuaded, that if his Majeſty's Miniſters will be diſpoſed to exert their influence with the Legiſlature for the repeal of the Law of Patronage, it will greatly add to the popularity of their adminiſtration, and endear them to the inhabitants of North Britain to the lateſt poſterity.

The Meeting always with it may be underſtood that they mean, that Patrons ſhould receive a proper compenſation for their reſpective rights.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Meeting, by

PATRICK HUTCHISON, Preſes.

N. B. The Correſpondence of any other Pariſh or Society with the Anti-Patronage Committee, St Ninian's, will be thankfully acknowledged.

THERE will be SOLD by John Johnſton, factor on the eſtate of Kippen and Company, in Greenock, upon Tueſday the 18th of June current, at the houſe belonging to Mr John M'Cunn, and lately occupied by them in carrying on their manufacturing buſineſs,

A Quantity of Black and Brown RAPPEE in bottles; a quantity of Cut Tobacco Stalks; ſeveral Iriſh Roll-Preſſes, Snuff Bags, Tobacco Paper, and Dry-ware Caſks; with other articles uſeful for a manufacturer of tobacco. Alſo forty hogſheads of Porter, and two Bales of Carpets.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

Greenock, June 5. 1782.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES REDUCED.
LANDS OF BLAIRNGONE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of June current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

Theſe FOUR SIXTH PARTS of the ſaid Town and Lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the Teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceaſed Robert Alice, in one lot, at the upſet price of 2116 l. 6 s. 2 d.

AS ALSO,

ANOTHER SIXTH PART of the ſaid Town and Lands, with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itſelf, at the upſet-price of 529 l. 1 s. 8 d.

Theſe upſet-prices are at the rate of twenty-two years purchaſe of the lands, being 24 l. 0 s. 11 d. for each ſixth part, free of feu-duty, ceſs, and other public burdens, as mentioned in former advertiſements. —And, in caſe no perſon offers theſe ſums, the upſet-prices will be lowered by the expoſers, in terms of ſpecial powers given them to that effect, and immediately thereafter expoſed again to ſale at ſuch reduced prices.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Edward Rutherford writer in Edinburgh; and Mr John Taylor coal-grieve at Blairgone will ſhow the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock noon,

All and whole the four-merk Land of old extent of WESTER OVERTOWN, with four acres of BALGREEN, lying in the pariſh of Avondale, near to the town of Strathaven, in the county of Lanark, conſiſting of about 170 acres of very good arable land, ſet partly in graſs and partly in tillage for the years 1781 and 1782, at 198 l. ſterling yearly. There are alſo about 10 l. ſterling of feu-duties.——As alſo,

The forty four ſhilling five-penny half-penny Land of old extent of NETHER WELLWOOD, and the ſixteen ſhilling eight-penny Land of old extent of NETHER PRIESTHILLS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Muirkirk; and the half of the ten ſhilling Land of OVER TARREOCH, adjoining thereto, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck and county of Ayr. Theſe lands are of great extent, of good ſheep paſture; and there is a good dwelling-houſe and offices on Wellwood.

The lands of Overtown will be ſhown by William Hutchiſon there; and Wellwood and Nether Prieſthills, by Alexander Bell and Andrew Jamieſon, the herds.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, may apply to Archibald Hamilton merchant in Glaſgow, Robert Sym clerk to the ſignet, or Claud Marſhall writer in Glaſgow, who will alſo ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

STRAYED

From Maryburgh Parks, in Kinroſsſhire, about four weeks ago, A GREY GALLOWAY, with a long tail. It is ſuppoſed to have gone to the Weſt Highlands.—Any perſon who can give information where it is to be found, will be rewarded, by applying to Robert Bruce at Blairhouſe, by Kinroſs. It was ſhoed all four when it went off.

Not to be repeated.

DESERTED,

From a Recruiting Party of his Majeſty's 21ſt regiment of foot, or Royal North Britiſh Fuzileers, at Cupar in Fife,

JAMES MACDONALD, aged 18 years; five feet nine inches high; ſlender made, fair complection, dark brown hair, blue eyes, but a little tender. Had on a claret-coloured duffle coat, fuſtian breeches and waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's jails, will be entitled to receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterling, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to the Commanding Officer at Dunbar, or to the Honourable Captain Lindſay at Cupar Fife.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of June curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Houſe and Lands of POWDERHALL, lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceaſed, lying within the barony of Broughton, pariſh of St Cuthberts, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the Water of Leith, contain about ſixteen Scots acres of a very rich ſoil, all completely incloſed and divided into ſeveral different fields, ſurrounded with very thriving and beautiful ſtripes of planting. The pleaſure-ground is laid out with great taſte; and the garden and wall ſurrounding the pleaſure ground are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The Houſe ſtands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh, and conſiſts of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, beſides five bed-rooms, and two large light cloſets in the garret-ſtorey. The dining-room in the ſecond ſtorey is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the firſt ſtorey is about 16 by 14. There are alſo two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete ſet of offices, containing ſtable for ſix horſes, coach-houſe, cart-houſe, byre for four cows, milk-houſe, waſh-houſe, and large laundry; with two ſervants rooms, and ſeveral other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well, plentifully ſupplied; and, at the head of the entry from the Bonington road, there is a good gardener's houſe, of two apartments.

As ALSO, the Houſe called BEAVERHALL, built upon the ſaid lands, conſiſting of five rooms and a bed-cloſet with a fire-place, beſides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the houſe is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made uſe of as a Hat Manufactory, which may be eaſily converted into offices.

The ſaid lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hoſpital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole of the above ſubjects will be expoſed at the upſet price of 1500l. Sterling.

The houſe at Powderhall may be ſeen on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Thurſdays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

William Knox gardiner at Powderhall will ſhow the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above ſubjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the ſignet.

For further particulars apply to David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE,
AND PRICES REDUCED *ſince* LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21ſt day of June curt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in the lots after mentioned,

LOT. I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENACH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale.

LOT II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Alſo, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fiſhing thereto belonging on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſrie. The ſuperiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The Lands are of great extent, and from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperior.

The conditions of ſale, and writings, will be ſhown by Allan Macdougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE,
By Adjournment——Upſet Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 27th of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the pariſh of Brechin and ſhire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly rent of theſe lands is about 150 l. ſterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the leaſe of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10l. ſterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good ſoil, and there are proper farm-houſes and office-houſes for the accommodation of the eſtate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.—For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price of this lot is now reduced to 3000 l. ſterling.——The purchaſer of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Brechin and ſhire of Forfar, about a mile diſtant from Brechin. Theſe lands are only about 10 l. ſterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, moſtly of fir, with ſome other wood of different kinds, which, by a ſurvey lately made, is valued at 300 l. ſterling. The lands have alſo been lately meaſured, and conſiſt of about 70 acres. Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3d. ſterling of feu-duty.—The upſet price of this lot is to be 400 l. ſterling.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the pariſh of Strickathrow and ſhire of Forfar. Theſe lands conſiſt of near 200 Scots acres, a conſiderable part of which is arable. As this eſtate has been for theſe ſeveral years paſt in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor, there is a conſiderable improvement made on it, by incloſing with ſtone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is alſo a convenient ſteading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued.—The upſet price of this lot is to be 1200l. ſterling.

The progreſs of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Hay clerk to the ſignet.

For further particulars, perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to John Lyon of Kingaird, Eſq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Eſq; of Forret at Montroſe; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the ſaid James Hay; and the grieve upon Newton will ſhow the different lands.

A Houſe, Coach-houſe, Stable, Garden, &c.
AT LEITH—FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, STABLE for ſix horſes, two GARDENS, Gardener's Houſe, and Area adjoining the dwelling-houſe.—Theſe ſubjects were long in poſſeſſion of the family of Balmerino, all lying in the Kirkgate of Leith; and the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately after the ſale. The houſe is fit to accommodate a large family; and, independent of it, the front of the buildings to the ſtreet is 150 feet, which may be ſold or feued to great account. The garden, which fronts the Links, is 363 feet in length; which alſo may be feued or ſold in lots for building, and ſtill reſerve ſufficient garden for the preſent houſe.

James Niven gardener will ſhow the premiſſes; and for further particulars, application may be made to George Leith writer, George's Square, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPON the 27th day of June curt. there is to be SOLD, by judicial roup and ſale, within the Parliament Houſe of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Eſtate of BARHOLM, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmabreck, and ſtewartry of Kircudbright, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of COOL, conſiſting of 1066 acres Scots meaſure, or thereabouts. The preſent rent 86 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of BLAIRS, conſiſting of 373 acres Scots meaſure, or thereabouts. The preſent rent about 60 l. Sterling.

Theſe Lands are very low rented, and capable of great improvement; a great part of them are arable or improveable.

The lands are ſituated near to the ſea-coaſt, where there is an inexhauſtible fund of ſhells, which is found to be a very valuable manure; and in the neighbourhood of Creeton, where there is a ſafe and commodious harbour.

James Macburnie will ſhow the lands. The articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion; and a copy thereof, with the title-deeds, leaſes, plan of the eſtate, &c. in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 3d day of July 1782, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER BALLADO, with a Fourth Part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Kinroſs, in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

		ACRES.	PARTS.	TOTAL. ACRES.	PARTS.
LOT I. Eaſtertown,	Crofting,	22	500		
	Outfields,	79	750	102	250
LOT II. Eaſt lot of Weſter Ballado,	Crofting,	50	68		
	Outfields,	115	430	165	498
Lot III. Weſt lot of Weſter Ballado,	Crofting,	90	180		
	Outfields,	143	441	233	621
			Total,	501	369

Theſe lands lie within a mile of the thriving town of Kinroſs, on the great poſt-road to Perth; the moſt part of which are of a fine rich quality; and from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being centrical to ſeveral good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Græme writer to the ſignet, George Stewart younger of Argaty, or James Balfour accomptant in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE,
AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, with the Superiority of ſome acres in Auchtermuchty. The Lands of Lathrisk and Freuchie contain about 700 acres, moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided by ditches and hedges and ſtripes of planting, and lie within a mile of the town of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets in Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar Lime Hill, and the Marle pit at Bow-houſe, where marle is ſold at 4 d. per boll. There is a neat manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with a complete ſet of offices, a large kitchen garden, ſurrounded with a high brick wall and orchard, both ſtored with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds; and all the farm-houſes are in good condition. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 1151 l. Scots. The lands of Lathrisk are moſtly ſet in graſs this year, and all out of leaſe, except the Mill and Mill-lands under tack for two years yet to run. The preſent free rent, after all deductions, is 616l. Sterling, excluſive of the manſion-houſe and offices, pigeon-houſe, and graſs in the plantations and ſtripes of about thirty acres, where the trees are in a very thriving condition. The upſet price to be 10,800 l. Sterling.

II. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Cloſe, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Sir James Campbell, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and cellars, inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

III. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morriſon's Cloſe, being the fifth ſtorey of Sym's Land, conſiſting of two rooms, bed-cloſets and kitchen, inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, at 1290 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE being the ſecond ſtorey of the new land at the head of Cant's Cloſe, conſiſting of a handſome dining-room to the ſtreet, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with cellar entering from the cloſe, poſſeſſed by Mr Bow merchant.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, plans, rental, &c. And George Barclay overſeer at Lathrisk will ſhow the eſtate.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 10th July next, 1782, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

A Leaſe of the whole Eſtate of BALQUHAIN, comprehending the lands of Fetterneir, Anquhorties, Knockinbaird, Largie, and Myreton, lying in the pariſhes of Inverury and Inch, and Chappel of Garioch, and county of Aberdeen, granted by the late Peter Leſlie-Grant of Balquhain, Eſq; to Mr David Orme writer in Edinburgh; of which leaſe there are 64 years to run after crop 1781. The lands contained in ſaid leaſe conſiſt of 6651 acres, Scots meaſure, of which 3199 acres are arable. The preſent ſurplus rent payable by the ſub-tenants, is about 167l. 17 s. 11d. Sterling; and as the eſtate is at preſent low rented, and graſſums, to a pretty large extent, were got from the ſub-tenants, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the ſubtacks, many of which will be at an end in a few years.

The eſtate is capable of great improvements, particularly by water, of which many parts of it have the command; and is well ſupplied with moſs.

The leaſe, with a calculation of the value of it, a rental of the eſtate, the articles of roup, and an inventory of the ſub-tacks, are in the hands of George Andrew writer in Edinburgh; and copies of theſe writings, along with the ſub-tacks, are lodged with Harry Lumſden advocate in Aberdeen; to either of whom, or to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

Mr Orme's creditors are requeſted, on or before the firſt of July next, to lodge their ſeveral grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with Mr Keith the truſtee, or with Mr Lumſden the factor, or Mr Andrew the agent for the creditors, in order to pave the way for a diſtribution of the proceeds of Mr Orme's whole eſtate, which the truſtee propoſes to make as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

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